

NEW ZEALAND WAYS ODD

The Customs Differ Much From Ours.

New Zealand can boast of other things as remarkable as its labor laws that compel shopkeepers to close on every legal holiday and either Wednesday or Saturday afternoon, and fix the lowest wages that can be paid to any one at \$1.25 per week. For example, everybody is polite, extremely, almost painfully polite.

A train steams into the station at Wellington, the island's capital.

"Wellington, please," the conductor gently announces to his passengers.

After thanking the conductor for getting them safely to their destination, the travellers disembark.

"This way to dinner, please," the station attendants politely sing.

The train makes ready to start.

"Seats, please; but don't hurry," is the trainmen's admonition.

And the conductor waits five minutes after the gates are closed for everybody to get comfortably seated before whistling to the driver to start.

Even law-breakers are treated with unctuous consideration. The policeman carries neither club nor firearms with which to hurt any one's feelings. When ever he finds himself compelled to make an arrest he almost begs the prisoner's pardon and invariably takes him to jail in a cab. There is no rough handling; even the prisoner is courteous.

The time lost in being ceremonious is made up by the New Zealander by word trimming. No one says "I'll make a memorandum of it," it's always "I'll memo."

"One pound sterling" is usually verbally boiled down to "quid," and even Premier Seddon calls a shilling a "bob."

This cutting of words is carried to such an extreme that a stranger really needs the service of an interpreter the first week or two he is on the island.

The right man for the traveller to trouble over the language or anything else to seek out is the postmaster.

New Zealand's postmasters come pretty near being the whole thing. They are registrars of births and deaths. They collect all taxes, municipal and governmental, and all customs and internal revenues.

They insure their fellow citizens in the Government's life insurance company, and receive their deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank of New Zealand, also a Government institution.

This bank has 212,435 depositors, and the money deposited by them aggregates \$22,000,000. Over one-fourth of the island's population keeps its money in this institution.

But it is as a performer of wedding ceremonies that the New Zealand postmaster is most fondly regarded and most famous. There is neither fuss nor hurry in the ceremony that the postmaster performs; neither does it cost a penny.

A month beforehand the swain fills out a declaration of intention in the presence of a postmaster. At the expiration of thirty days he and his blushing bride seek out the official, and in the presence of two witnesses, sign their names in a court register and to their own marriage certificate.

And that's all there is to it. Custom doesn't even demand that the bride shall let the postmaster kiss her.

The postmaster who holds the record for marriages is a maiden lady in an interior town. The lads and lasses of her district will have none of preachers, because it is a tradition that every marriage at which she officiates is a happy one.

New Zealand postmasters hold their jobs long enough for tradition and country-side saws to grow up around and about them. Once a New Zealand postmaster, always a postmaster, for only misconduct on his part can separate him from his life's job.

New Zealand's leading utility man is easily the postmaster; his closest competitor is the railroad station agent. As the Government owns the railroads, it demands of its agents that they attend to all the wants of the people that the postmaster can't conveniently look after.

Hence, when a farmer decides to sell poultry, he carts a few hundred fowls to town and turns them over to the station agent. The agent kills them and dresses them. The agent kills them and dresses them. The agent kills them and dresses them.

The government tries in every way to encourage the farmer. It will lend him money at low interest, and sell him rich land for a few dollars an acre. It even forbids the railroads to whistle at country road crossings, so that John Dobbins' easy-going mare won't get frightened and try to run away.

One governmental undertaking is the sanitarium and hospital at Rotorua, the island's chief health resort. It is for the benefit of all indigent persons throughout New Zealand.

If a man has broken down under the strain of too much work, or has contracted a bad case of gout or rheumatism, and has not money to pay for treatment, the Government gives him three months of free treatment in the sanitarium, with free access to all the mineral baths. If, at the end of three months the patient is still in bad shape he gets another three months' treatment.

The sanitarium has the island's foremost physicians at its head, a corps of graduated nurses and special clinical and surgical facilities.

The most famed of the baths of Rotorua is the Postmaster's Bath. Its reputation is that of reforming for all time the most confirmed toper who bathes in its hot scalding waters.

Every New Zealand community has its citizen who has been made a teetotaler by this spring. The fact is, there are not many drunkards seen in

the islands and the patriotic New Zealander always declares and hauls out statistics to prove it, that less spirituous and malt liquors are consumed there than in any other part of the world.

Perhaps the Postmaster's Bath is to blame. Perhaps the Government's edict against bringing snakes into this snakeless land exerts an influence. If the Government arrests a circus owner who tries to slip in the creeping things for commercial profit, wouldn't it also nab a citizen bent on securing wrigglers and colliers for mere amusement's sake?

New Zealand's chief vice is horse race betting. A dyed-in-the-wool New Zealander would rather bet on a horse race than make love to the prettiest girl in sight; and the women with peach-blow complexions are plentiful.

Like the men, they are enthusiasts over fast horses and spend their holidays and all their spare time at the race courses, betting and shouting themselves into a state of hysteria. Everybody bets, for everybody, from babes in arms to tottering grandparents, thinks it's all right.

Another queer thing about New Zealanders is their honesty. Nobody tries to steal from you.

Hotel room doors are never locked; many have no locks. Hats, coats and valises are left around indiscriminately, and the owners always find their property where they put it.

Neither does the waiter, nor the bell-boy, nor the chambermaid hold up the traveler. They do everything asked of them, and do it cheerfully, without expecting tips. Tipping is a lost art there.

As there are no indoor robbers, neither are there many highway robbers, and the percentage of murders is very small.

A man with daughters in New Zealand is a political power, a big man in the district in which he resides. All women over 21 can vote so the man with many daughters often decides a closely contested election.

Then again, women are much more sought after matrimonially, for they are outnumbered by the men two to one. There is no need for a woman's becoming an old maid in New Zealand except from choice.

This butt end of the earth has many natural wonders, among which is a geyser that started business only a few months ago, but, nevertheless, is said to be the largest in the world. Its name, Waimangu (the Black Water), is appropriate, for its water is certainly black. The geyser's steaming surface is about 200 by 250 feet. When it is in eruption the entire surface is lifted 1,000 feet into the air, and hot, black, seething mud and rocks are thrown about and great clouds of steam envelop everything. The periods of eruption usually last five hours and are very frequent.

This great geyser is near the heart of Maori land. Soon it will be the land of the Maoris no longer, for they are rapidly dying off.

They are now a peaceable people and are proud of the fact that one of their number, James Carroll, is a member of New Zealand's cabinet. The island's Premier, Richard John Seddon, has called this full-blooded Maori "the most gifted and eloquent orator in New Zealand."

Mr. Carroll's tribesmen have generally adopted European dress, but the costumes of their forefathers still obtain.

If you're at work on a building and fall off from any cause whatsoever and are picked up a corpse your widow can surely collect \$500 from the building's owner, and often three times this amount. Her claim becomes a lien against real estate and title even ahead of bond and mortgage.

If you're an American, publish the fact; you will be royally received and entertained, while a Londoner is left cooling his heels in an ante-room.

With all this, it is to be noted that the national debt of New Zealand amounts to \$20 per capita, more than four times as great as that of the United States, and is constantly increasing.

CARNEGIE'S ANTI-AMERICAN SPEECH

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, Oct. 22.—Andrew Carnegie was today formally reinstated as rector of St. Andrews University in the presence of a large and brilliant assemblage over which Principal Donaldson presided.

The honorary degree of doctor of laws was subsequently conferred by St. Andrews on Mr. Carnegie, Ambassador Choate and White, Professor Alexander Graham Bell of Washington and Henry White, secretary of the United States embassy in London.

Mr. Carnegie's rectorial address consisted of a lengthy study of the comparative growth of nations in the path of industrial ascendancy with a striking commentary on their future.

In this speech which was replete with notable statistics and important economic prophecies, perhaps the most remarkable feature was an appeal to Emperor William to use his influence toward the eventual creation of the United States of Europe under the form of a political and industrial union. In this way alone, Mr. Carnegie declared, can Europe conquer the foreign markets or repel American invasion. France, Germany and Russia, who had already taken joint action against Japan, would suffice to insure a satisfactory union in Europe.

"The czar," he continued, "having taken the first step toward the peace of the world in The Hague conference, the other mighty emperors might be impressed with the thought that it is due to himself and to Germany to play a part upon the wider stage of Europe, as her deliverer from the incubus which oppresses and weakens her, the appalling, paralyzing fear of war and of ruin between members of her own body."

Not a Color Line.

Two Hawaiians, Boyd and Wright, are charged with official misfeasance, and as a stand-off two haoles, Austin and Wright, are tarred with the same stick, which, counting the two crooked haoles in the tax office, gives the Hawaiians the best of it to date.—Maui News.

Woodrow Wilson has been inaugurated as President of Princeton.

COMMERCIAL NEW

Politics interferes with business to an extent, but this year it has not been sufficient to prevent the better feeling which is in the air from taking hold of the people, and giving everyone a firmer grasp on his belief in the future. The upward tendency noted recently has kept its place and the outlook is for a material advance in all shares.

During the week past there have been several points all along the line where the fact that sugar has advanced and stocks fallen off has made the difference of points in the price of shares. The most material advance is shown in Walluku, which was sold privately during the week. The shares have gone up until the last sale was at \$270, an advance of \$20 a share since the last sale previous to the new merger plan being brought to the front. Honolulu, also a merger stock, has gone to \$110.

As to the merger system there is some feeling that it would not be for the best interest of all to pool their stock with the agents of the corporations. The fact is that on the basis of the past five years the showing has been very good in the case of each plantation, but on the whole the future offers better results. The Hilo district plantations are the principal ones which will go into the merger plan with alacrity, though some of the heavy holders of both Walluku and H. A. Company have signed the agreement. It is reported that the merger will finally accomplish the bringing together of not less than three quarters of the shares of the two companies.

There is a general belief that higher prices must come before the close of the year and the effect of the belief has been felt in Ewa, Olaa and Hawaiian Sugar. The most activity was shown in the former first named stock, none of the Olaa coming out but the bids being made as high as possible. The price now offered for this stock is \$9 and \$11, which means a material advance.

Among the dividends of the day there showed one change, Waimanalo being listed at one per cent.

The sales of the week were as follows: Ewa, 264 shares at \$23, 12 shares at \$21.5; Hawaiian Sugar Company, 75 shares at \$22, 420 shares at \$23; Kahuku plantation, 40 shares at \$20; Kihel, 30 shares at \$8; McBryde, 25 shares at \$4; Olaa paid, 10 shares at \$10. Miscellaneous stocks sold, Rapid Transit, 8 shares at \$50; Railway, 6 at \$65.

There will be a special meeting of the Walluku stockholders held on Thursday at Castle & Cooke, when the subject of securing the Walluku water will be taken up. The plan has been formed to incorporate a separate company which will build the reservoirs and ditches and furnish the water to the plantation without the matter of original investment, but with a regular payment for the service. There can be money had for this purpose it is felt, better than for a plain loan for the plantation itself. The plantation owns certain water rights which could be transferred to a water company in return for stock, which would again redound to the benefit of the corporation.

Dividends yesterday were as follows: Ewa, 1/2 per cent.; C. Brewer & Co., 1 per cent.; Waimanalo, 1 per cent.; Inter-Island S. N. Co., 1 per cent.; Hawaiian Electric Co., 1/2 per cent.

REAL ESTATE.

The sales of the week in the Real Estate market mark a new feeling. The placing of the McCully tract under the new conditions has meant the sale of some half dozen lots, at fair valuations, and there promises to be a general better feeling in this suburb. The running of the cars of the Rapid Transit through the subdivision has much to do with the movement perhaps, but at least the prospects are good.

There is no new work being undertaken downtown, though the clearing is about finished for the building of the new Hopper mill on the corner opposite the Hackfeld building, makai on Fort street. This change is caused by the expiration of the lease on the old site of the firm's mill.

There has been some little inquiry for small lots, and three sales in Kailhi of little pieces are noted. The transfers of the week mean almost entirely the settling up of old deals, as those affecting Kaimuki.

following quotations are the latest on Hawaiian sugar stocks:

Hana Bids. Asked 3.50 4.00

Hawaiian 33.50

Honokaa 12.75

Hutchinson 13.12 13.25

Kilauea 7.00 8.00

Makaweli 21.50 22.00

Onomea 20.25

Panauau 14.00

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received, giving accounts of its good works; of the aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough has shown that it robs that disease of all dangerous results. It is especially prized by mothers because it contains nothing injurious and there is not the least danger in giving it, even to babies. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

We last had this pleasure 15th inst.

Sugar—No changes have occurred in the local market or for export, prices established March 5th with supplementary list of September 15 still being in force.

Basis—Oct. 16, no sales. Oct. 17, C. & F., sale 2,300 tons at 3.57c. Oct. 18 and 20, no sales. Oct. 21, sale "to arrive" at 3 5/8c. We interpret our telegram advising this sale to read 5,500 tons, but the telegram was mutilated, and we have wired to New York for confirmation. This sale, however, establishes a basis in New York of 3.625c; San Francisco, 3.25c.

New York refined—No change.

London beets—Oct. 16, 7s. 3d.; Oct. 17, 7s. 2 1/2d.; Oct. 18, 7s. 2 1/2d.; Oct. 20, 7s. 3 1/2d.; Oct. 21, 7s. 6d.

London cable—Oct. 17 quotes Java No. 15 D. S. 8s. 6d.; fair refining, 7s. 9d., same date last year 9s. 1 1/2d., and 8s., respectively. November beets, 7s. 2 1/2d. against 7s. 9d. corresponding period last year.

Eastern and foreign markets—According to latest mail advices dated Oct. 17, the market for Raws is firm and steady. There is no doubt but what this season's European beet crop will fall short of that of last year as the result of the unfavorable weather prevailing this season, but the extent of the shortage will probably remain uncertain for some time. Mr. Gliesecker has given as low an estimate as 5,350,000 tons, which is 1,530,000 tons short of last year's crop, but this estimate is not generally accepted. Private telegraphic advices received state that Licht estimates the European beet crop at 5,550,000 tons, against last year's crop of 6,843,000 tons. Refined is at present in light demand. The Alameda Sugar Company has arranged to ship about 750 tons of beet granulated sugar by steamer from here to New York. We understand the China refinery is arranging to make shipments by rail. These will be the first shipments of refined sugar that have been made from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast, and the result will be awaited with interest.

Latest statistical position—Willett & Gray report that under date of 15th inst., U. S. four ports in all hands, estimated, Oct. 15, 154,227 tons against 149,850 tons same date last year. Six ports, Cuba, estimated, Oct. 14, 109,000 tons against 71,330 tons corresponding period last year. United Kingdom, estimated, Oct. 11, 138,000 tons against 92,947 tons same date last year. Total stock in all principal countries, by cable, Oct. 16, at latest uneven dates, 1,320,227 tons against 683,127 tons; increase over last year, 637,100 tons.

NEW YORK, October 21.—Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 3 1/16c; centrifugal, so test, 3 3/8c. Molasses sugar, 2 13/16c; refined, firm.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 22.—The



GOLF HANDS Red Rough Hands

ONE NIGHT CURE.
Soak the hands on
retiring in a strong hot
creamy lather of

Cuticura SOAP

Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves, with finger ends cut off and holes in the palms.

For sore hands, red, rough hands, itching, burning palms, and painful finger ends with chapped nails, the CUTICURA treatment is simply wonderful.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure torturing, disfiguring humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. And depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W., So. African depot: LUNNON LTD., Cape Town. All about the Skin, Hands, and Hair, "Free." POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this

at or about the dates below mentioned:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO: FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

SERVIC OCT. 25 GAELIC NOV. 1

AMERICA MARU NOV. 6 HONGKONG MARU NOV. 8

FORA NOV. 14 CHINA NOV. 18

TOYO KISEN NOV. 22 DOKU NOV. 25

HONGKONG MARU DEC. 2 NIPPON MARU DEC. 5

CHINA DEC. 10 PERU DEC. 13

COPTIC DEC. 18 COPTIC DEC. 19

NIPPON MARU DEC. 26 AMERICA MARU DEC. 27

KOREA JAN. 3

PERU JAN. 3

For further information apply to

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AGENTS.

Have You Heard About the Ducks?

Well, there are a lot of them here this year and shooting is going to be good. To be able to get the most out of their visit you should have one of our fine new

L. C. Smith Hammerless Ejector Shot Guns

A fine assortment of these guns just received; also a big shipment of CARTRIDGES, all loads. Everything that a shooter needs at

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS.

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1881.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assumes PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

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